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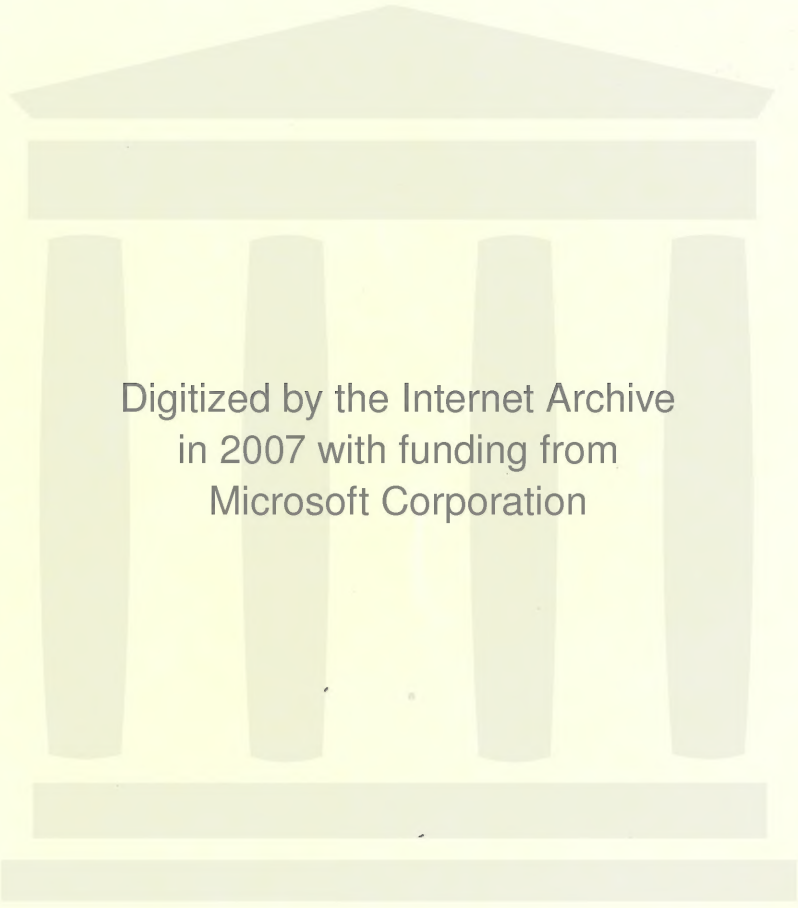
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SEVENTH BULLETIN

The Southwest Society

OF THE

Archæological Institute of America

Two Great Gifts:

THE LUMMIS LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS
THE MUNK LIBRARY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 1910

A Corner in the Lummis Museum

Paintings by Keith, Hill, Poore, etc.; Inca embroideries; Pueblo potteries and other articles; Navajo blankets; 1723 ceremonial bench; "The Kiss of Death"; 1616 missal,, etc.

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Archaeological Institute of America
Bulletin

THE LUMMIS FOUNDATION— LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS

By HECTOR ALLIOT.

"BELIEVING that life is a trust; that a man owes it to his children, and to the community of which he and they are a part, to preserve and pass on to them, in perpetuity, so much as is possible of all that he may accumulate in knowledge and in material possessions—particularly such things as are of educational value;

"Believing further that the greatest security and the broadest usefulness of these things to his own children (to whom he owes the first debt) involves the safeguarding and the sharing of these fruits with the neighbors and the descendants of these children.

"Having reason to believe, and actually believing, that in my own case, as in others, these books and collections, which represent the sum of my life work for the benefit of my children and the public, would be lost, sold, destroyed or otherwise removed from usefulness within a very few years after my death, if devised to said children or to any other individual whatsoever in the ordinary course, and that the only way to insure a continuance of this usefulness is by conveying these articles in trust to an incorporated institution of learning where my children and the public may enjoy them forever; and since these articles are my own exclusive personal property, and no other person whatever has assisted me in collecting them or caring for them and has no claim upon them in law or equity, therefore:—"†

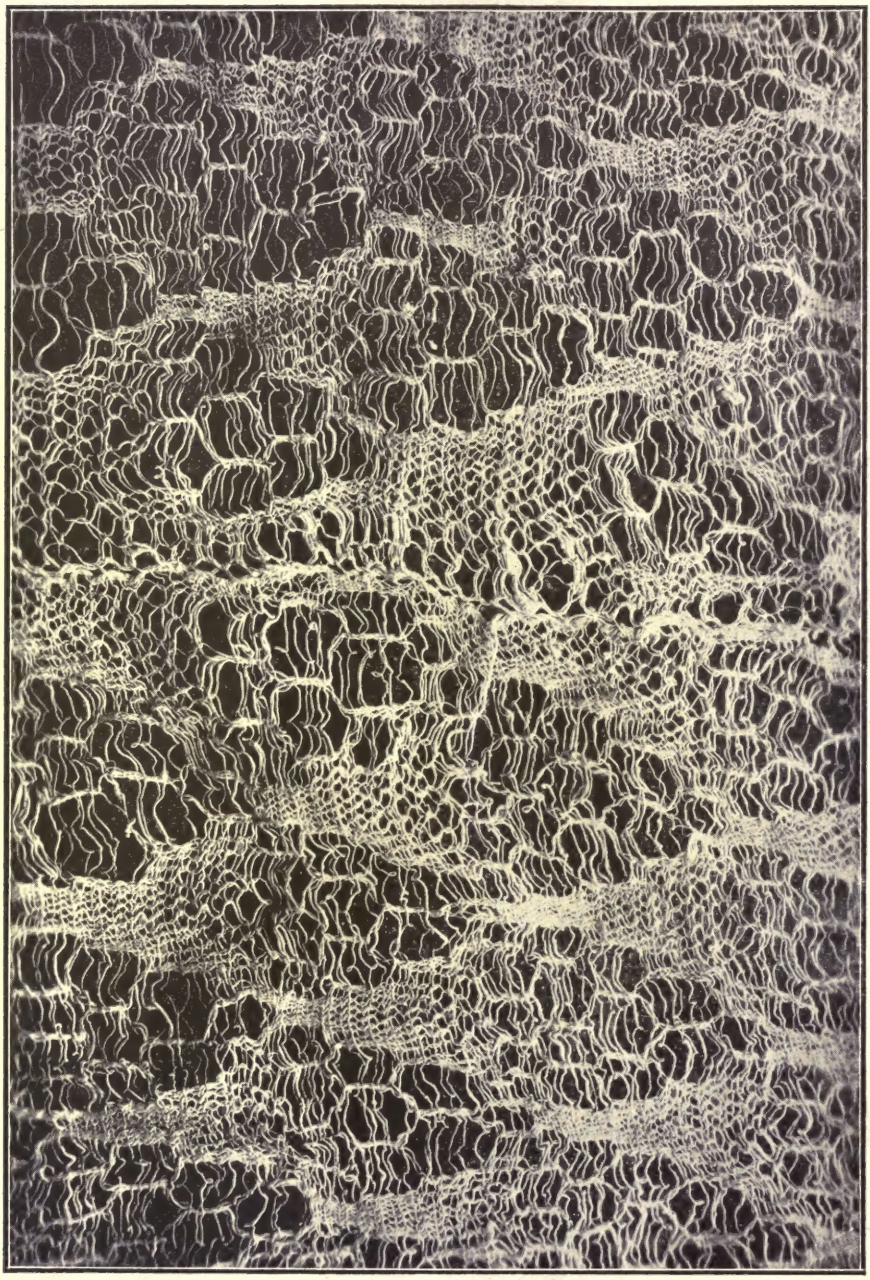
Dr. Chas. F. Lummis, on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1910, deeded to The Southwest Museum his complete historical, scientific, and philological library, together with his collection of artifects from the aborigines of Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, and the native tribes of the Southwest. This was in celebration of his 51st birthday, March 1.

The gift is a munificent one, the most important donation ever made to a Western museum, or to this community; yet should plans now maturing permit, he proposes still further to endow the institution, and add a feature more important even than the priceless collections just transferred.

Dr. Lummis' decision to make The Southwest Museum custodian and joint beneficiary with his children of these treasures was brought about by two paramount desires; the dominant one being the wish to have preserved forever, by competent trustees, the accumulation of a life's devotion—work, sacrifices, and hardships—that his chil-

*Illustrated from photos by Chas. F. Lummis.

†See p. 21 for the rest of the deed of conveyance.



PERUVIAN CROCHETING OF 1000 YEARS AGO
Life-size detail of a woman's cotton head-band; taken from her mummy.

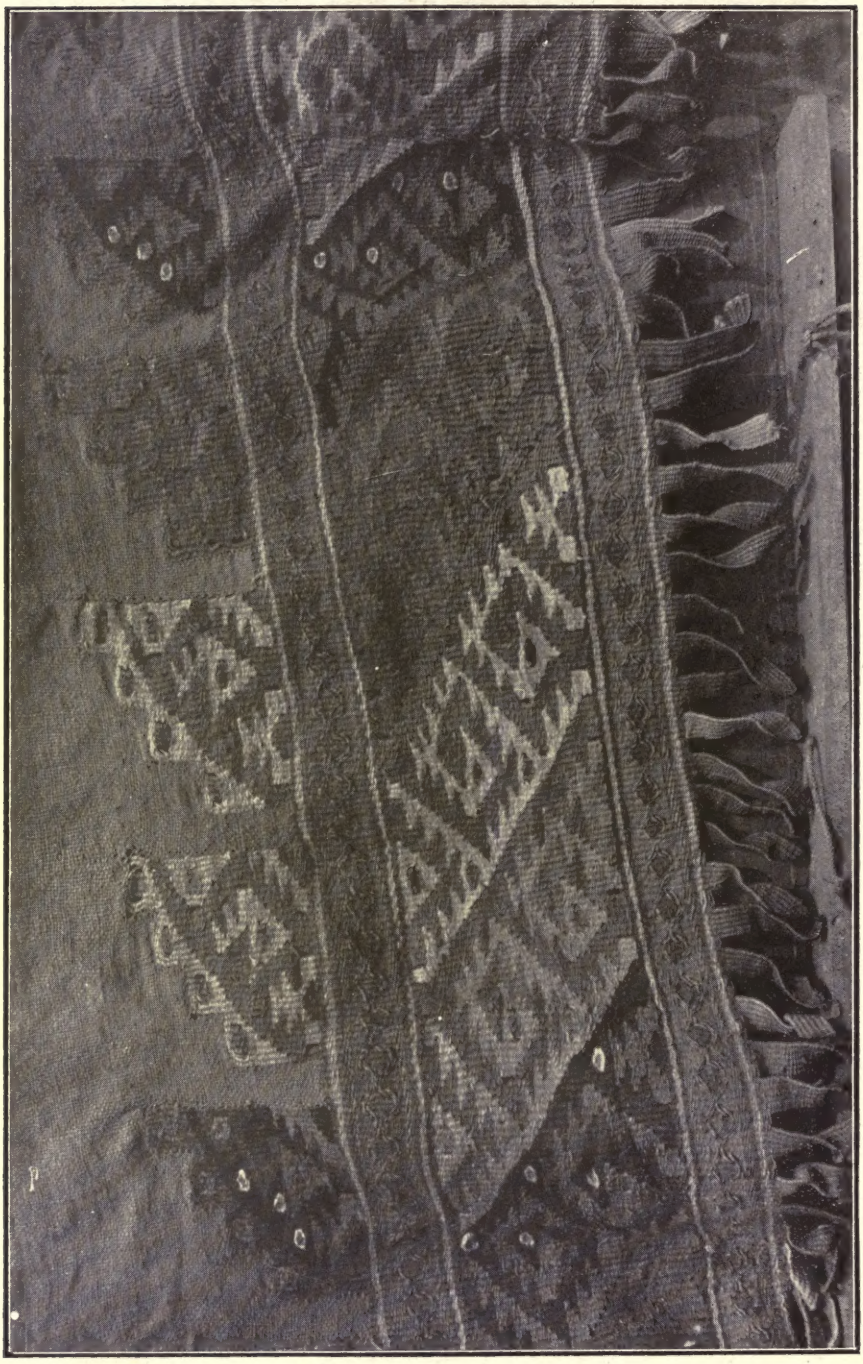
Photo by Hemenway

DR. LUMMIS AND ONE OF THE CHILDREN FOR WHOSE SAKE HE MADE THE DEED

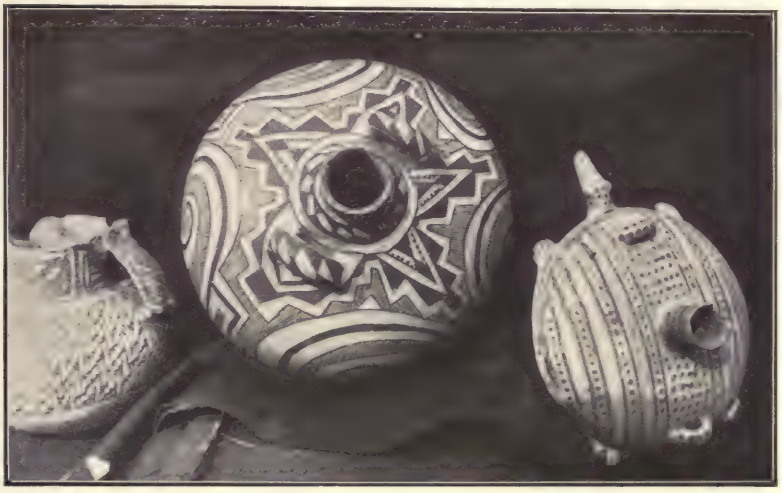
dren and his children's children as well as the people of the Southwest might for all time to come derive benefit therefrom; the other purpose was to enrich the beloved museum, of which he was the creator, that it might be more efficient in public service.

Private collections, however carefully treasured, are generally dissipated by the heirs of the person who has gathered them. The same intense interest in certain scientific or educational pursuits seldom manifests itself in succeeding generations of the same family, so that it has become an axiom among museum directors that private collections disappear altogether within three generations. So general has this idea become throughout the world that the public free museum is being more and more frequently enriched by accessions by gift or bequest.

The public museum is, after all, the logical custodian and trustee of all things of historical, scientific, and artistic value. Our modern



KISKILIM OF PERU, 1000 YEARS AGO
Detail of camel's-hair fringe of a woman's skirt (nearly life size).



UNIQUE PREHISTORIC POTTERY OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS

life, in its great complexity, demands a tabloidal form of knowledge, compressed by the loving expertness of men of letters or of science for the education of their fellow men; or by the specialist whose inclination—sometimes wealth—enables him to render a great altruistic service while he at the same time satisfies a special taste, a peculiar bent, a favorite hobby to the limit of his time, his strength, and his means. To one whose life has been centered in the collecting of anything, that which has been his constant thought, companion, and alluring magnet, becomes a part and parcel of his life's blood. The bibliophile will as readily sacrifice himself for the safety of his beloved volumes as he will for that of his family; as a matter of fact his collection is a *part* of his family, and as such should remain for all time indissolubly linked to his posterity. The only means by which this can be accomplished is by making a public museum custodian of such treasures for the perpetual benefit of the collector's children and the community at large.

"Did it ever occur to you," says Dr. Lummis, "that this is the only way to preserve your heirlooms? What has become of most of the interesting and valuable things your great-grandmother had? She possessed all the furnitures and accessories needed for a competent home. What have you of them? One or two blue plates; a chair, maybe; a daguerreotype or two? Where are the rest? Lost, broken, disappeared, the best perhaps bought up to adorn the residences of people who never knew her; but who do know what these things are good for, if only as curios. If you have collections or articles of educative interest for their beauty, their history, or their illumination of life and customs; and if you put them in your name in a great museum, where neither

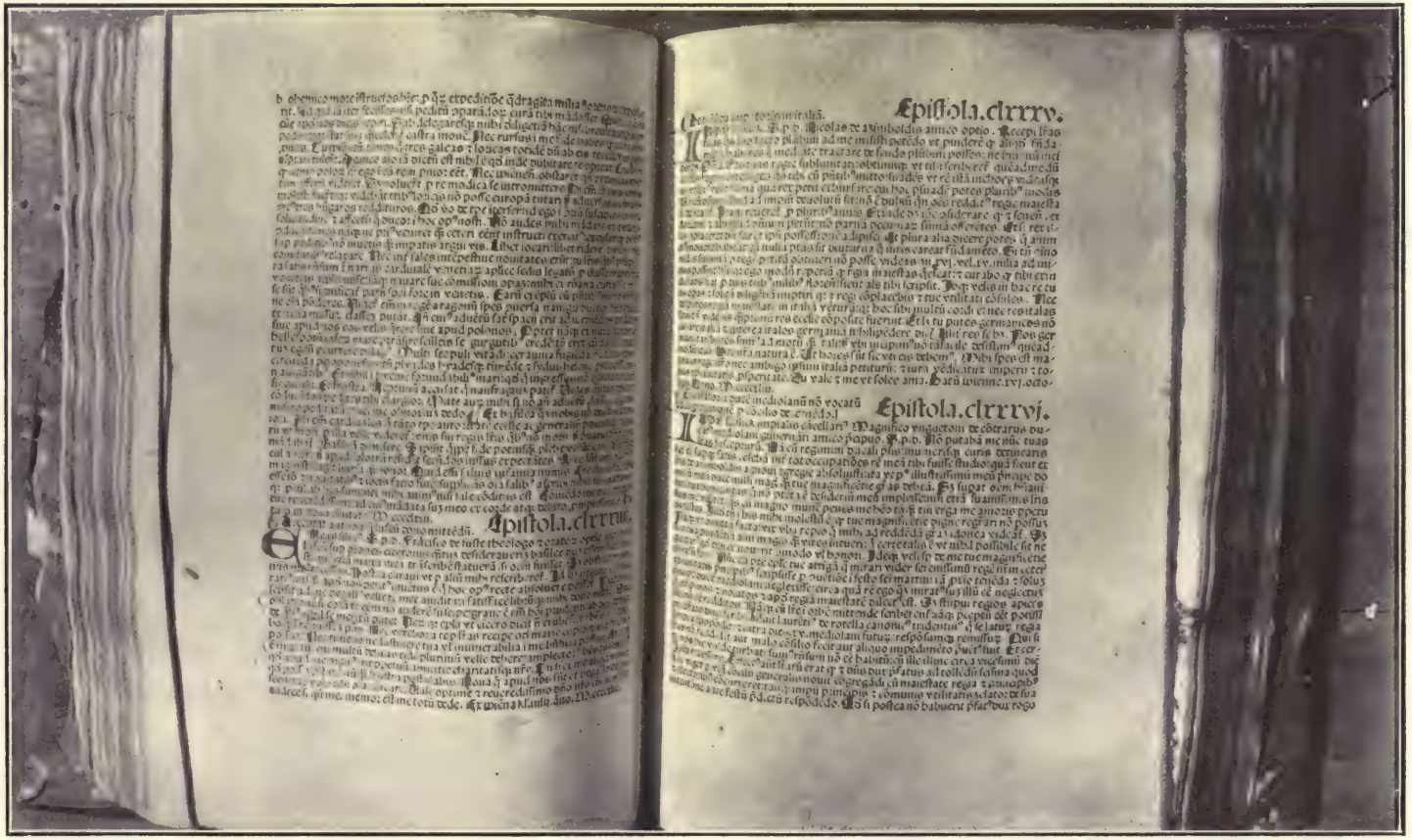
FIREPLACE IN THE LUMMIS STUDY
Shows part of the library, baskets and ancient potteries deeded to the Museum.

fire nor theft nor carelessness can make away with them, they will really belong to your posterity forever, will they not? Do you know of any other way in which to insure this?" Believing this in all sincerity Dr. Lummis has chosen the only logical custodian for his own valued accumulation of years of research and exploration.

Within as well as without the Archaeological Institute of America it is a recognized fact that, with all due appreciation of the public-spirited aid of the governing boards and directors of the Southwest Society and the Southwest Museum, Dr. Charles F. Lummis was the founder, the nursing parent of both institu-

PREHISTORIC PERUVIAN AND CLIFF-DWELLER POTTERIES, FETICHES, ETC.

tions through the somewhat difficult infancy of both. If the Southwest Society, founded the twentieth of November, 1903, has vastly outstripped all other similar societies in membership and today stands alone in numbers and point of efficiency, it is almost entirely due to his efforts. To the same tireless energy does the Southwest Museum owe its present condition of prosperity, holding as it does a matchless collection of archaeological



THE 1464 VOLUME OF THE EPISTLES OF AENEAS SILVIUS,
(Who was Pope Pius II, 1458-1464). Actual size of page, 6¼x9.

THE BEST KNOWN SPECIMEN OF A PREHISTORIC PERUVIAN SKULL
Shows the hair and the three head-dresses—first the blue turban or band, second the crest of braided cords, each with a parrot plume at top, third the frontlet of llama-fur. Around all is the sling. Beside the left jaw shows the little silver pincers for plucking the beard. Under the left eye can be seen the vermillion face-paint whose grease has stuck to the bone.

specimens of the Pacific region, the priceless J. A. Munk library of Arizoniana, together with valuable landed possessions, and the assurance of a cash bequest sufficient to erect a museum building worthy of the name.

If American archaeology today occupies its deserved place alongside that of classic lands that, too, is largely the outcome of his ceaseless endeavors to have preserved the precious mementos of our land. The Southwest Museum, therefore, created almost wholly by this one man's devotion and enthusiastic scholarship, becomes naturally the trustee of the fruits of his life's work for his children, his posterity and the people of the great Southwest as well. Unlike the historic Scotch dominie who said, "Do as I say, not as I do," Dr. Lummis practices what he preaches. The keynote of his life is his love for his children and his children's children, and for their sakes *all* children, and a large responsibility toward the community

FROM PREHISTORIC PERU AND BOLIVIA

At the bottom a mummy's hand, with two gold ornaments. Two ironwood combs, with unique gold tweezers for plucking the beard. Massive silver fetich of the Ilama, and of the patron fox of Tiahuanaco. Necklace of gold beads with shell discs and bone and pearl jaguars.

in which he lives. A collector ever since he was a boy, he has outgrown the collector's selfishness. His children converted him. As he has often said, "they are the only tangible immortality. No man knows what life is until he has had a child, no man knows what life is until he has lost a child. Human progress, science,

PERUVIAN SPANISH DRINKING-HORN
Silver-mounted, of about 1700; and prehistoric Inca drinking-cup of bone, carved in high relief with the Alligator-God.

invention, even 'business', all are born of the parental feeling. The vice of civilization is that stupid selfishness which omits—or forgets—the factor of posterity, and it is the silliest vice, for nothing in the world can give so much pleasure as the companionship of your own child."

The preamble of the deed of conveyance of his property to The Southwest Museum but reiterates these sentiments, and explains better than any other words could the mental conception of his duty toward his children and his descendants which guided Dr. Lummis's actions in creating this trust. He further desires to make "El Alisal" (the place of the sycamores), that unique home

A Madonna of the Scapular, New Mexico, About 1620.

built by his own hands on the bank of the picturesque Arroyo Seco, now standing as a monument to the architectural handicraft achievement of fourteen years of persistent labor and skill, inalienable to his kin by the same means; in default of the English law of entail which has the defect of favoritism to the eldest son and frequent injustice to the younger children, but does put a premium on home-making for the sake of posterity.

THE FIRST PICTURE OF THE BISON
Gomara, 1554.

The notorious uncertainty of wills and testaments in this country, and the practical certainty that the loving industry of a father will soon be dissipated, has led to many different devices being adopted (by those who think of the future) for preserving to the children and their descendants the fruits of the love and efforts of the founder of the family. Some estates are put in trust, under conditions designed to safeguard the children. Some families incorporate under the laws of the State, and like a business house. This presupposes business training and competence of all the stockholders of such a corporation; its fatal defect is that such competency cannot be guaranteed unto the next generation, and that the stockholders,—even if of the same family—are likely to differ on business matters. Dr. Lummis's plan is simpler and safer, and possible only because of the uncommon love and care he has given to his home. He has built a monumental home, in fit surroundings, a building which any museum would be glad to accept in trust as a branch or subsidiary. By conveying it (as he wishes to do) to the

GEMS OF THE BLACKSMITHS OF AMOZOC (¾ life)

Buckle, Miniature of the Virgin, Key to the Lummis Museum, shears of 1764 (note crosses in key and shears). Amozoc, the Blecksmith Town, sprang up in 1527 at the head of the great Vera Cruz trail, where there were 70,000 pack-mules a month to be shod. This was probably the most extraordinary community of master smiths in the world's history. When they were not shoeing mules they did "art-work" which shames our modern jewelry. Their inlaying of gold and silver in steel, the dignity and originality of their designs, made Amozoc famous.

Southwest Museum, incorporated, as trustee, under condition that its three museum rooms be opened free to the public for stated hours each week, and that his family and descendants shall have tenure of the remaining rooms as a home forever, he would put it out of the power of himself or any person living, or to come, to dissipate, lose, or alienate by business incompetency, for taxes, speculation or in any other way, this trust which he has created for his family and descendants, and the community to which he believes all its units are responsible. This would insure a beautiful and a safe home to his posterity, forever free

THE MASTER BIT OF THE SMITHS OF AMOZOC
Actual size, 9½ x 12 inches.

from rent, taxes, or debts. It would insure to the public as well an important, and probably unique, free museum of science, art, and history; and an example not only in architecture but in loving ingenuity and devotion in the building of a home.

The giving over of his library and collections in trust for his children and the public to the safest possible custodian is the logical

DAUBERTIN'S "KISS OF DEATH." (Unique)

The sculptor was famed for exquisite portrayal of child beauty, and had never gone beyond. But in a single night of heart-break he wreaked this powerful allegory. It has never been reproduced. (Height 24 inches.)

sequel of what he has already done for both for many years, and in line with what he hopes to do still further. In his own forceful phraseology Dr. Lummis thus recently expressed himself on this matter which lies so near to his heart:

"In any family it is likely that within one lifetime, and certain that within three generations, either hard luck, indifference or incompetence will lead to the peddling of the property to pay taxes or tradesmen's bills. Then instead of having a library or a museum the family will have *eaten them up* and have nothing for themselves, their children or their friends, or the community. What I

A Peruvian Girl's Parrot
Mummied with its little mistress a thousand years ago, and carried in her lap "for the Other World." (⅔ life.)

wish is to insure my family against want; to give them a place from which they cannot be evicted and on which they cannot starve, and also such articles as shall be educative to them and to the community in history, humanity, taste and public spirit."

That those interested in this new and definite, yet so sanely simple, disposition of that which combines personal enjoyment and public service may be able to judge of the immense importance to the community, as well as his children, of Dr. Lummis's gift, the remaining words of the original conveyance are here given:

"This indenture made and entered into this 28th day of February, 1910, by and between Charles F. Lummis, the party of the first part, and the Southwest Museum, a corporation, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH: For and in consideration of $1.00 paid to said party of the first part by the party of the second part, (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) and the above valuable consideration to him moving, the party of the first part does hereby grant and convey to the party of the second part all his personal property of a scientific, historical, or art nature as hereinafter specified and subject only to such conditions as are imposed herein, to wit:

My historical, critical, and scientific library numbering 5,000 items, more or less, including all printed books, all manuscripts, parchments, pamphlets, scrap-books, etc., dealing with the history or the science of any part of America, or with the Spanish language or with any Indian language, or with archaeology, or ethnology, or

CLOISONNE GOURD, MEXICO, 1814
Each dot is a silver inset.

geography; including all dictionaries and all vocabularies, published and unpublished.

And particularly the card catalogue which contains the first part of my Dictionary-Encyclopedia-Concordance of Spanish-America from 1492 to 1850 inclusive, and the Globe-Wernicke cases which contain these cards.

All paintings by William Keith, Thomas Hill, J. G. Borglum, A. F. Harmer, F. R. Poore, Norman St. Clair, Carl Oscar Borg, and other paintings in oil or water-color.

All framed photographs, drawings, paintings, or engravings on canvas, paper, wood or copper.

All letters and manuscripts in my possession from distinguished authors, artists, scientists, statesmen, etc., including framed auto-

graph letters with portraits from Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Leonard Wood, Charles Dudley Warner, Andrew Lang, William Keith, and others.

All scrap-books of photographs, letters and printed text, except those scrap-books which are the personal property of my children.

All negatives 4x5, 5x7, 5x8, and 8x10 of New Mexico, Arizona, California, Mexico, Central America, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia; and all portrait negatives except such as portray members of my own family.

My heirs and assigns shall have the right at any and all times to have prints made from any or all such negatives and to reproduce them by publication or otherwise.

All ornaments, utensils, and other articles of silver, gold, brass, copper, bronze, or wood from the aborigines of New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia and California—whether ancient or modern.

All implements, ornaments, utensils, and other artifects of stone—including arrowheads, axes, mortars, metates, etc.—from the aborigines of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia—ancient and modern.

All potteries, vases, jars, urns, tinajas, and other fictile artifects of any or all the above mentioned aborigines, ancient or modern.

All baskets, cloths, belts, rugs, scarfs, and textile handiwork from above mentioned aborigines, ancient or modern.

All boots, leggings, shirts, pouches and other articles of buck-skin or leather from the above mentioned or other aborigines, ancient or modern.

And particularly all Navajo blankets, whether of Bayeta, native wool, or Germantown yarn.

All bows, arrows, spears, lances, knives, clubs, daggers, and swords, guns, pistols, spurs, bits, locks, balances, shears, and other weapons or utensils of iron, steel, brass, bronze, or other material from any of the above mentioned aborigines or from any Spanish-speaking people in Europe or the New World.

And particularly the Arquebuse or musket of Juan De Soto, the eight-times great grandson of Hernando De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River; said musket being made in Eibar, in Spain, in the year 1793, and inlaid in gold with the place, date, and name of owner, and much other ornamentation.

Also all daggers, guns, swords, bayonets, pistols and other offensive or defensive weapons of use in, and by people of, the United States.

All images, or reproductions in plaster, stone, bone, wood or other material; and particularly my own life mask and the statue by Daubertin, entitled The Kiss of Death.

Also all pictures, letters and other personal relics of my father, Henry Lummis, D. D., and my mother, Harriet Waterman Fowler Lummis.

There is, however, excluded from the operation of this conveyance, and saving and excepting therefrom the absolute right upon the part of the grantor to the possession, use, control, disposition and location of the said property, and every part thereof, and of each and every article thereof, during the term of the natural life of the grantor.

This conveyance is made upon the following conditions;

First: That such library and such collections when delivered to the grantee shall be maintained in perpetuity for the benefit of the public as the "Charles F. Lummis Library" and the "Charles F. Lummis Collections," but shall be catalogued separately according to the plan of cataloguing adopted by the Southwest Museum.

Second: That said collections and library shall not be sold, given away, or otherwise bartered, but shall be maintained as a free exhibit for the extension of knowledge.

A violation of this condition shall cause said property to revert to my heirs or assigns.

To have and to hold unto the party of the second part and its successors forever, subject, however, to the reservation as to my right and possession during my lifetime as hereinbefore set forth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the party of the first part hereunto sets his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

(Signed) CHAS. F. LUMMIS.

Witnesses: W. J. TUMMONDS,
W. J. FITZPATRICK,
HECTOR ALLIOT.

[Certificate of Notary Public follows.]

ACCEPTANCE OF THE TRUST

"RESOLVED, That the Southwest Museum, incorporated, through its Directors will and hereby does accept the deed and conveyance made by Charles F. Lummis, of all his personal property of scientific, historical, and educational nature, including his library, his collections, photographic negatives and other articles as specified in his conveyance; and that this corporation hereby engages and binds itself to carry out the provisions and conditions of said conveyance; and

"Resolved, further:

"That the President and other Directors of this corporation be instructed to affix their signatures to this resolution and that the seal of the Southwest Museum, incorporated, be affixed thereto.

"Dated in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles,

State of California, this 28th day of February, 1910."

Signed:

Adna R. Chaffee	M. H. Newmark	William Lacy
Jos. Scott	Robt. N. Bulla	Chas. F. Lummis

"FOUNDER EMERITUS"

At a meeting of the Directors April 7, 1910, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Cheffee presiding, the following resolutions presented by Robt. N. Bulla, Joseph Scott and M. H. Newmark, special committee, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas; on the 28th day of February, 1910, Charles F. Lummis conveyed to the Southwest Museum, incorporated, the historical library and collections acquired by him in more than quarter of a century of exploration and study of the frontiers of North and South America:

"Whereas; the Southwest Museum, incorporated, has accepted this conveyance and has agreed to hold as a sacred trust forever, for the benefit and protection of the donor's own children and the public, this most important and most valuable endowment yet given to education in this community:

"Whereas; the spirit and reason of this gift (as set forth in the preamble to the conveyance) are even more important than the gift itself; since they set example and inspiration to others who love their children and would not only provide for their material future, but would also teach them a responsibility toward the promotion of knowledge and public spirit in the community of which they are part; would preserve for all of them in its entirety and in absolute equality the scientific fruit of a father's life-work, and would have them share with others the lessons of a heritage accumulated for education and patriotism.

"Whereas; said donor is in fact also the actual originator, pioneer and founder of the Southwest Museum:

"Therefore be it

"Resolved; that on behalf of this community, for which this corporation is a trustee, due thanks be given the donor for his enlightened and priceless bequest to history and to the higher scholarship of the Southwest and of the world:

"Resolved: that Charles F. Lummis be, and hereby is, named and elected 'Founder Emeritus,' and shall be so recorded in the archives of this Museum in perpetuity:

"Resolved: that these resolutions be suitably engrossed on parchment and made a part of the records of the Southwest Museum, incorporated.

LUMMIS'S FURTHER PLAN

Is fully indicated by the following document, which is the preamble of his will:

Los Angeles, March 1, 1910.

I, Charles F. Lummis, being 51 years old today, and in full possession of my faculties, realizing my debt to my ancestors, to my family and posterity, and to the community of which we are a part, hereby make this my last will and testament:

For many years I have labored to support and train my children properly, to give them a good home; to serve the community freely in such activities as were possible to my ability or opportunity:

I have labored to insure the future of my family and descendants; and at the same time to make all provision in my power that the accumulations of my life-work shall be not only absolutely saved to my family and children, but of the highest usefulness to them and to the rest of the community. In pursuance of this plan, I have already conveyed to the Southwest Museum, incorporated, all my collections and my library in trust; not giving them AWAY FROM my children, but in fact securing them to my children as they could not in any other way be secured against their own carelessness, or improvidence, or that of any other person. The same love and thought which have led me to make and preserve these collections, now lead me to protect them and safeguard them for my children and family forever; and there is no other motive—except that my children shall also be made to learn and fulfill their responsibility as part of the community by being willing to share these things with other people as a means of education and patriotism.

It is my will, as it has been for many years, that the house which I have builded largely with my own hands, out of love for my family and the desire to protect them against their own improvidence or misfortune in the future—against debt, taxes, or loss of the family home by other means—shall be conveyed to the same Southwest Museum, incorporated, to be held forever in trust for my children and issue, as a home and residence; subject only to the right of the public to free view of the three exhibit rooms three hours a week, on such day as may be decided by my executors in consultation with my heirs. This home I long ago put in the name of my wife out of love and trust in her; but she has not the business experience to be competent to manage or retain it. There is need of a safer trustee, so that it shall be beyond her power, or mine, or that of anyone else now or in the future, to dissipate this property from the children so that they shall not have a safe residence. To give them a place

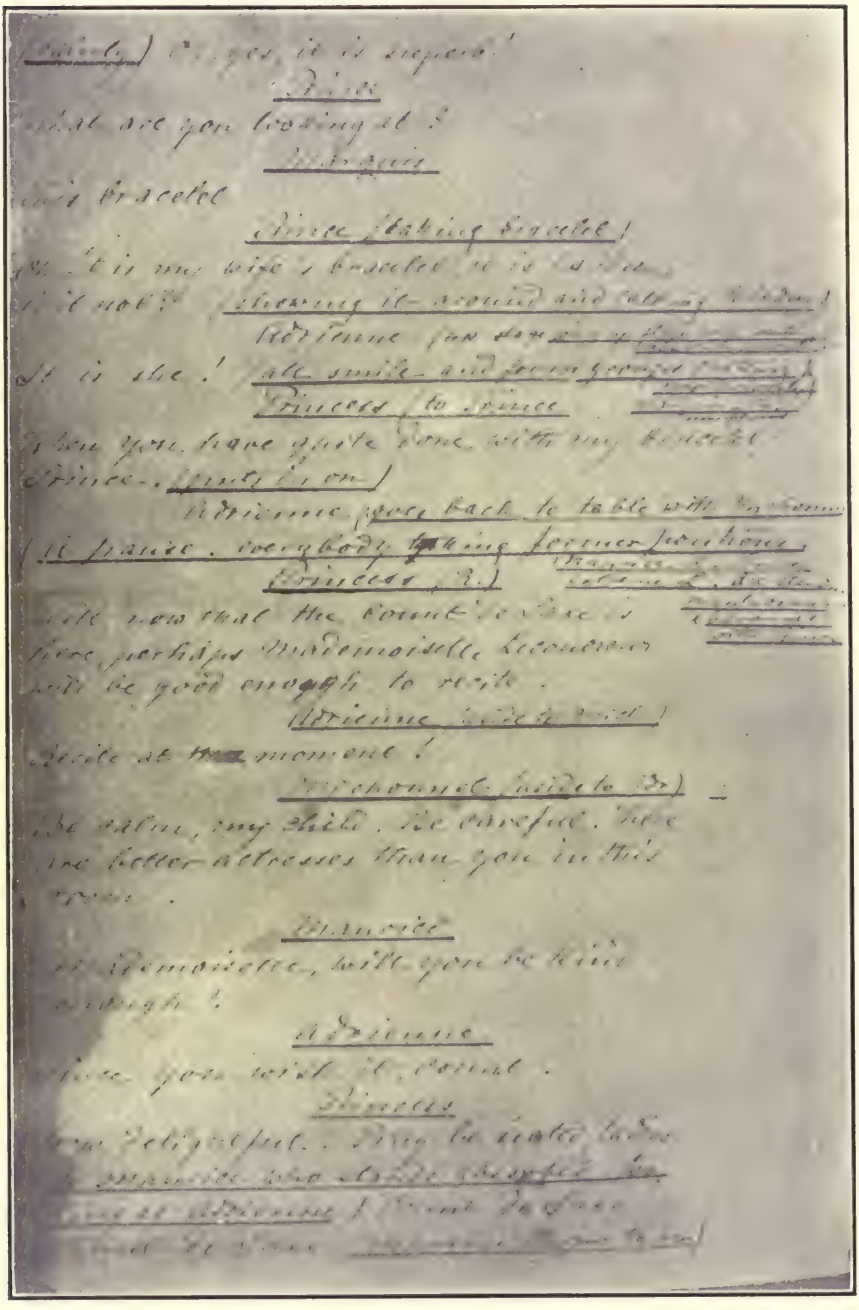
where they can safely live, rent-free, tax-free and with land enough to support any family by ordinary industry, I have purposely and for fifteen years toiled to build a home which any museum in the world would gladly accept under these terms. In my judgment, this is the best provision that anyone can make in America to insure the homestead and a secure livelihood to the children in perfect safety.

It is better than the English law of entail, which (though a safeguard to the family) gives plenary rights to the oldest son, and makes it possible for him to tyrannize over his mother and over the younger children. My plan gives them all equal rights. It is better than the incorporation of families, now practiced by certain far-sighted persons; because that plan presupposes business sense and experience among all the stockholders—which in few families is possessed by every member. It is incomparably better, also, than the American system of testaments, whose validity is always open to suspicion and always liable to attack in the courts by selfish or designing or ignorant heirs or professed heirs; whereas the provision I desire to make for her and my children, and ask my wife to join me in making, provides in an absolutely safe and permanent way for that inherent right of the parent who has acquired a home by effort and self-denial, to dispose of it according to a reasonable, honorable, unselfish and loving desire for the benefit of his posterity.

I have consistently worked for a quarter of a century with the idea of having a family and providing for it in a better way than is usual. I have made a beautiful home worthy for my children to live in, and fit to be lived in for a thousand years. I have founded an institution of learning, The Southwest Museum, for the sake of my children and all other children in the future, and competent in law as a trustee to administer in trust for my own children, as well as the public, this personal accumulation of my love and forethought. I have made collections of high educative value for the same purpose. The matter has now come to a point where it can be absolutely perfected. I beg that all who share these sentiments will aid me in carrying them out, during and after my lifetime. I pray that God may pity any so base, so ignorant, or so selfish as to set aside my wishes for jealous, selfish, venal or other unworthy motives. It is man's prerogative to do his duty as he sees it, lovingly, persistently, honestly and faithfully. But if a man strives to do his share toward his fellows, he is entitled to ask his fellows for help in carrying out these desires and plans so far as they are of benefit to humanity.

I particularly name and appoint Henry W. O'Melveny, Joseph Scott and Isidore B. Dockweiler as my executors and administrators without bond; and pray them to carry out these desires to the best of their ability for the material benefit and lasting good of all concerned according to the following specifications.

[Then follow specific directions; with bequests to family, relatives and friends, of keepsakes not included in the conveyance to the Museum; provision for a generous division of property rights with his wife, settlements upon his children, etc., all in keeping with the general spirit of the entire act.]



ONE OF THE 123 PAGES OF ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, IN MODJESKA'S WRITING

This is the first play in which Modjeska appeared in English—and this manuscript shows how patiently she learned the language. Original Page, 7½ x 12.

The carefully experted library thus conveyed is the most important collection of Spanish Americana—particularly of the early history of California and the Southwest, and all the related countries—on the Pacific Coast. It covers every item of real value to the historian or the student of these lands, besides many of the rarest and most costly historical documents, manuscripts and literary curiosities.

Among the special features of this library of over 5,000 items are a perfect copy of Benavides, which is the most valuable piece of Americana concerning the Southwest. Only seven copies are known to exist, of only one hundred pages, but worth about $1500 each. The collection also includes the historic cruet mentioned by Benavides in this same precious history of New Mexico, where he was Provincial (head) of the Franciscan order from 1625 to 1630.

A different, but equally interesting, item* is the book of the epistles of that great scholar and statesman who afterward became Pope Pius II; printed in 1464*; and such a specimen of book-making as is absolutely impossible today. E. H. Harriman, with all his money, was unable to secure such paper, ink, presswork or binding, for his great Alaska work—though he tried, by securing the best experts and giving them *carte blanche* as to expenditure.

Then there is Ferrarius's almost unknown but magnificent tall folio of 500 pages, printed in Rome in 1646, in Latin, on "The Hesperides; or, The Golden Apples—Their Culture and Use." This great work—for which the late Fred'k H. Rindge offered $1000—is not only rich in the most exquisite allegorical copper-plates (engraved by Cornelius Bloemaert and others from drawings by the greatest artists of the day, like Nich. Poussin, Francisco Albano, Guido Reni, Domenico Zampieri and others), but contains 89 copper-plates showing, life-size, the foliage and fruit of every variety of orange, lemon, lime, shaddock, grapefruit; as well as the methods of planting, grafting, budding, shed-sheltering, espallier, etc. From this wonderful volume—the most elaborate ever yet printed concerning citrus fruits—we trace the whole mythology and history of the orange. Even the "Washington Navel," California's distinctive pride, and one of her chief assets, is perfectly pictured and described herein—more than 260 years ago. A lavishly illustrated series of articles upon this volume was printed in Out West for February, March and April, 1902, and will be included in one of Dr. Lummis's forthcoming books.

The manuscript books of Madame Modjeska are among other treasures turned over to the Southwest Museum. They were bequeathed to Dr. Lummis by the great actress as a personal friend.

There are costly first editions of Acosta's "Historia de las

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* See page 10.

Indias," (1590), the first great philosophic treatise on the history and customs of the New World, and his less-known work on the teaching of the gospel to the "barbarian;" of Gomara, (the "first American Herodotus") with the first picture of the American bison; of Garcilaso de la Vega (whose unique volume of 1581 is the first book of poems by an American Indian); of the only volume issued by the Dominicans on their first missionarying in Lower California; of Villagran's enormously rare epic on the conquest of New Mexico in 1598—and scores of other of the scarcest and most important volumes for the study of the history of California, the Southwest and early America, besides certified copies of the most important manuscripts of the Ramirez and other collections.

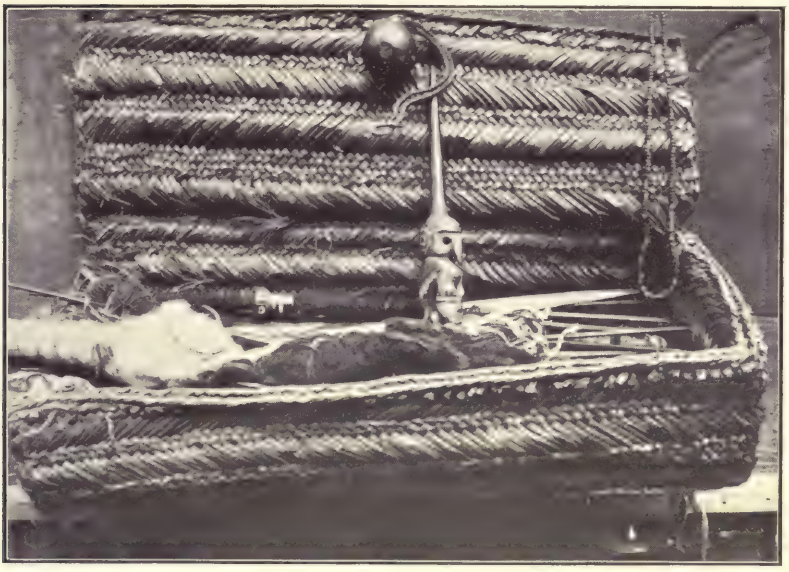
Somewhat noted as a linguist, Dr. Lummis has of late years devoted himself chiefly to Spanish, and the collection includes probably every Spanish dictionary—with English, German, French, Dutch, Latin, etc.—published since 1560. There are many Incunabula and other Black-letter in Latin, English, Spanish, Dutch, German, French; parchment and other manuscripts from 1450 to 1850 (including the 800-page MSS. of all the proceedings of a trial of the Inquisition in Mexico); holographic letters of persons notable in California and Mexican history; special collections of works bearing on the Southwest, (California, Arizona, Mexico and New Mexico), and of the most famous authors, ancient and modern, in each field.

What is probably the only perfect copy, in the West, of the first edition of Dr. Johnson's monumental "Dictionary of the English Language," (April 15, 1755) is part of the bequest. These two large volumes are the basis of all later English dictionaries. They include, incidentally, the classic definitions of Oats, Patriot, Pension, etc.

The modern books on the West are full of Dr. Lummis' critical annotations; and many of them enriched by his reviews of them in the leading critical journals.

The collection of autographed volumes and of thousands of intimate letters from distinguished authors, statesmen, scientists, artists, etc., is of an interest and value impossible to compute. In a literary and scientific career lasting more than a quarter of a century, he has acquired such a mass of such reminiscences and documents as could not now be duplicated. These letters will be bound in volumes, alphabetically.

Dr. Lummis reserves nothing for himself of all that he has accumulated in his life. On the contrary, he desires to make it impossible for himself, or anyone else, for any motive or by any means, to alienate, or dissipate the house, library or any other part of this



PREHISTORIC PERUVIAN WOMAN'S WORK-BASKET (½ life).
Shows raw cotton, spun and spooled thread, iron-wood bodkin (carved with the parrot), and also tiny silver beads and flask for arrow-poison.

accumulation from those that he desires to make his beneficiaries—namely, his family, his children, his children's children and the community.

As for the rest he expects to maintain himself, and his family and this museum gift to the public, at his own expense during his life time, and by his own efforts.

For more than twenty years a trained photographer, he has made the largest, most intimate and most interesting collection of photographs of antiquities, Indians, cow-boys and other frontier peoples ever made on the frontiers of the Southwest, Mexico and South America. This is part of his bequest. The historic value of these thousands of negatives is very great.

One of the most important items of this conveyance is a card-catalogue digesting to a universal index all the rare and costly Spanish works and archives which deal with the history of America from 1492 to 1850—a duplicate having been donated by him to the Los Angeles Public Library. This dictionary-concordance-encyclopedia covers already about 30,000 titles; and is expected to be much larger than the Encyclopedia Britannica. It is the only work of its kind in the world.

The bequest also includes what is probably the best extant collection of paintings by William Keith, the great California artist, painted when he was in his prime. Also scores of water-colors, oils, etchings, etc., done by other artists of prominence.

Thousands of people who have enjoyed the view of these collections at Dr. Lummis' house (including not only residents of this city, but scholars and scientists from all over the world) realize the extraordinary interest and educative value to this community of this bequest; but as the donor says, "The market value is a trifle compared to its historical value. If every person who loves his children, or cares for this community, would give even *one* educative article in trust, we would have here within five years the greatest, the most important, and the most fascinating museum in the world—a proper supplement to our public schools and our public library; and carrying out in the same spirit the things they cannot do, but to which they logically lead up."

It is the hope of the donor to arrange within a few months for open hours at his home once a week, in which the public may freely visit and inspect these donations.

The Peruvian collection is, as has been said by experts, "The pick of a hundred museums." It is relatively small; but in each item is the finest specimen anywhere known. Mr. Lummis personally gathered these, as all his other collections; having excavated for a year and a half in Peru with a large scientific expedition.

The collections from New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico are the fruits of long residence and personal exploration. There is, unquestionably, the finest collection of Navajo blankets now extant; and innumerable artifects and objects showing every phase of aboriginal or historic culture in these several million square miles of historic territory.

The collection of weapons, both aboriginal and historic, Spanish, Spanish-American, and later, is of the highest interest and variety. A marvelous piece of art gun-work—the musket which was the property of a descendant of the Discoverer of the Mississippi, naturally heads the list; but there are many other items of only less interest and value. A skilled workman himself, Dr. Lummis has acquired the masterpieces of the jewelers and smiths of Spanish America; and this collection, now made over to the Southwest Museum, is unparalleled in the West.

The will of the late Carrie M. Jones, bequeathing $50,000 to the Southwest Museum for a memorial building, has been sustained by the courts, after a contest; and this gift will soon be available for the beginning of work on the Museum Hill, for which over $30,000 has been paid. Some of the Lummis collections will undoubtedly be exhibited in these halls, for stated periods; but it is the hope of the donor to maintain them ordinarily in a subsidiary museum—the beautiful stone castle El Alisal (the place of the Sycamores) which he has already built himself, and wishes to make safe to the public and to his children. Following Mrs. Jones' bequest, and the

DETAIL OF THE DE SOTO ESCOPETA OF 1793
(Covered with inlay of gold in steel).

gift of Dr. J. A. Munk's peerless library of Arizoniana, Dr. Lummis's conveyance gives the Southwest Museum the distinction of being the most important Museum of locality in America. Bishop Conaty, on behalf of the Catholic Church, has pledged the priceless collections covering the Franciscan Era in California, and including the original Mission books of births, marriages and deaths at the various missions and in Los Angeles. Miss Frémont, daughter of the Pathfinder, has bequeathed to the Museum the priceless relics of her father. The archaeological collection from California and the Southwest is matchless. The Museum already owns the most important collection of folk-songs ever made—and is preparing to issue a volume of these admirable songs.

The various bulletins of the society set forth its activities; and will be sent free upon request.

The value of the endowment of the Museum in cash subscription, by donation of collections, by expedition, purchase, etc., now exceeds $300,000. The Museum is largely supported as to its expenses by the Southwest Society A. I. A., a national organization with the largest membership of any similar body in the world. Its headquarters are in Los Angeles. All persons interested are invited to visit the Museum Rooms, 320 West Eighth street, between 2 and 4 P. M.

PREHISTORIC PERU

Hollow silver fetich (1-2 life).

Terra-cotta portrait vase (1-5 life).

THE ST. CLAIR AUTOGRAPHS

Norman St. Clair, the well-known artist, is a son of the famous English archaeologist, author and Egyptologist, George St. Clair. He has joined with his wife and children in conveying to the Southwest Museum a most interesting and valuable collection of personal letters sent to the elder St. Clair by many of the foremost men of England of a generation ago, like John Bright, Darwin, Gerald Massey, Jos. Chamberlain, Walter Besant and a large number of other of the foremost scholars, authors and men of affairs of the time, including Oliver Wendell Holmes and others in this country. The St. Clairs feel that in doing this they are saving this priceless collection as a heritage to their children. These letters will be bound up in a volume, saving the old envelopes and the careful notations of the senior St. Clair; with biographical sketches inset, and portraits whenever possible; the whole to be known as "the St. Clair autographs," and preserved in the Southwest Museum forever under that head. Instead of being lost or divided, or eaten by mice, or burned up, or lost, these things will be kept together, so that any St. Clair of this or of coming generations can see this valuable heirloom of distinguished ancestry by calling at the Southwest Museum and asking for such and such a volume. This is the only way to save heirlooms.

As a frontispiece there will be bound in one of the finest of the Norman St. Clair water-colors; and following this, the conveyance from Norman St. Clair, wife and four sons.

THE MUNK LIBRARY OF ARIZONA

Dr. J. A. Munk,* founder and head of the Eclectic College of Medicine, of Los Angeles, some two years ago pledged to the Southwest Museum his $10,000 library of Arizoniana, which is said to be the most complete in existence. This library is now in the Museum rooms and will soon be shelved and available to students.

It was in 1884—the same year that Lummis was making his memorable "Tramp Across the Continent"—that Dr. Munk first visited Arizona, to inspect a ranch established by himself and his brother, Judge Munk, at Railroad Pass. The spirit of the Southwest—the freedom, breadth and inspiration—came into his blood. From that day to this he has loved and studied Arizona.

Returning to his home in Topeka, Kansas, he began at once a systematic gathering of books and information as to his Enchanted Land. For 26 years he has been building up this special library;

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*Ap. 7, 1910, Dr. Munk was unanimously elected a Director of the Southwest Museum, inc.; term expiring 1916. He has also been for years a member of the Executive Committtee of the Southwest Society.

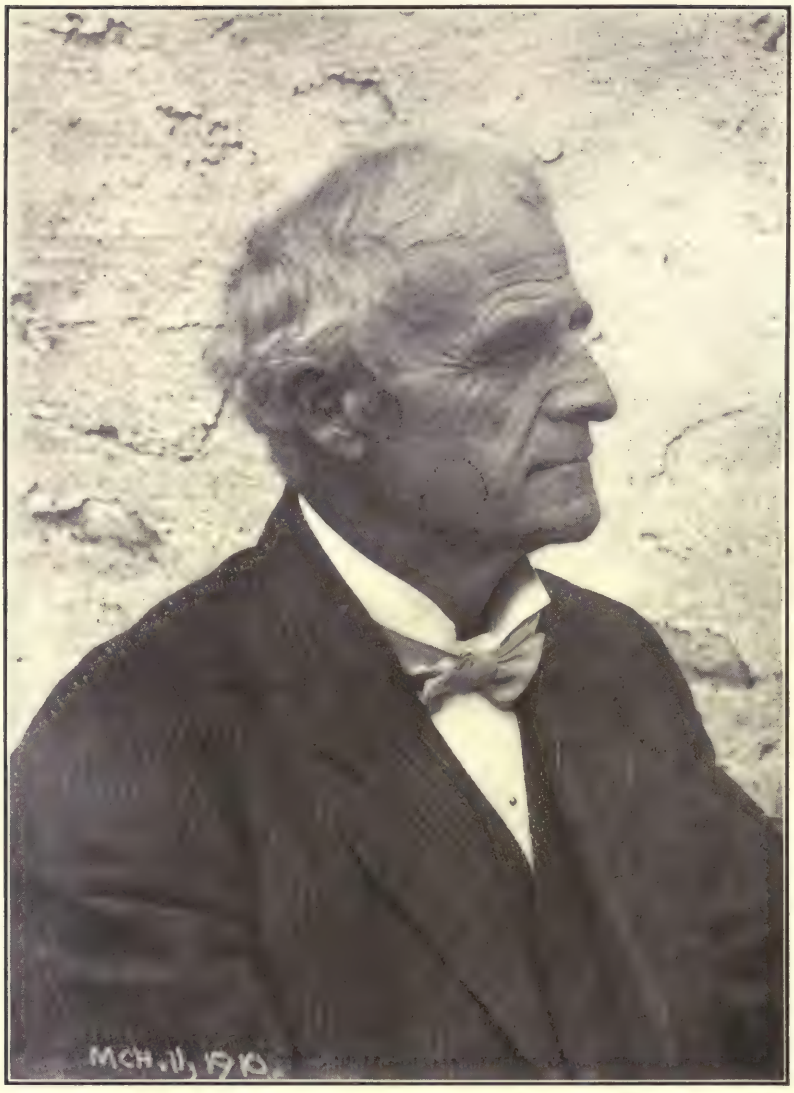

Photo by C. F. L.

DR. J. A. MUNK

counting neither time nor cost in his determination to assemble everything which relates to Arizona. As every student knows, this includes works on California and New Mexico, of which "the "Sun-Kissed Territory" was a historic part. So while the Lummis library gives the Museum the incomparably rare original Benavides, in Spanish, the Munk library adds a precious copy of the almost equally scarce French edition of 1631—only a year later.

Some six thousand books, maps, monographs, magazines, atlases and newspapers are included in this remarkable aggregation. There are no duplicates, and the doctor is just as keen on the hunt today

as he was a quarter of a century ago, so that few prized rarities escape his vigilant eye.

With equal business and sentimental interests in Arizona and California, Dr. Munk is equally loyal to both. Withstanding strong pressure to place his library of Arizoniana in some place in Arizona, he has placed it in Los Angeles because more Arizona people can see it in this metropolis of the Southwest than could see it anywhere else. More Arizonians visit Los Angeles every year than visit Tucson, Phoenix and Prescott (the three chief cities of the Territory) all put together. Here is their common playground, here their universal summer resort; here, therefore, is their best focus for study. And, besides, here this matchless library of Arizoniana is most accessible to hundreds of thousands of others who wish to learn about that Wonderland. By this disposition of his great collection, Dr. Munk gives the best, most sensible and most effective service to Arizona, California and the world.

In 1908 Dr. Munk, with the methodic sense of the true collector, issued a second edition of his "Arizona Bibliography," containing a brief catalogue of the titles and authors, which, notwithstanding its conciseness, covers some ninety-eight pages.

"It has been my aim," he writes frankly in his foreword, "to include in this collection anything and everything that touched Arizona—good, bad or indifferent." The spirit that moved the collector is splendidly illustrated in his "Arizona Sketches" (New York, 1905), "Summer Outing," "The Best People on Earth," and many recent articles.

Whatever one may seek to learn regarding Arizona is to be found in the Munk library, for everything is here, from Creuzbaur's Guide, published in '49, to the latest Santa Fé pamphlet. There are books and articles by Coues, the great ornithologist, on the birds and quadrupeds of the territory, as well as his "On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer." J. A. Allen is represented by a long list of articles on natural history, and among many curious works on zoology is found Ditmar's "Reptile Book."

Ethnology is most fully covered by Matthews, Mason, Fewkes, Holmes, Hodge, McGee, Lummis, Pepper, Cushing, Merriam, Mindeleff, De Nadaillac, Grinnell, and others. There are works on geology, mining, botany and forestry; while tuberculosis, climatology and dry farming are fully treated of.

Poetry and the inspired novel have also received recognition in this complete aggregation of all of the good—as well as some bad—things ever published concerning Arizona, which Dr. Munk has placed within access of all for all time. He does even more, for he proposes to continue adding to the collection as new works of interest appear.

This munificent gift, accompanying the Lummis library, puts the Southwest Museum in the front rank as custodian of the history, literature and civilization of the Southwest.

Any of these, except No. 2, will be sent free on request.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

FIRST BULLETIN: "Old Art in California," with 25 illustrations of the paintings in the Caballeria Collection. 30 pages. 1904. (Out of print. Second edition of same, 1905.

SECOND BULLETIN: "Catching our Archaeology Alive" (recording the Spanish and Indian Folk-songs of the Southwest) with 6 illustrations and one song; "Beginning the Southwest Museum," with 9 illustrations, 32 pages. Jan. 1905. Out of print, but condensed in Third Bulletin.

THIRD BULLETIN: "Three Years of Success." Foundation of the Southwest Museum and of the School of American Archaeology; Among the Cliff-Dwellers; Our First Arizona Expedition; Reviving the basketry of the Southern California Indians; Reprints from Second Bulletin; Roster; Comparison with other societies, etc. 84 pages, 38 illustrations, May 1, 1907.

FOURTH BULLETIN: "Archaeology of the Rio Grande Valley, N. M.," by Edgar S. Hewett. Work of the Southwest Society and the School of American Archaeology, in excavating the monumental ruins of the Pu-yé. 30 pages, 22 illustrations. 1909.

FIFTH BULLETIN: "Sixth Annual Report," showing how the Southwest Society has in six years outstripped all similar bodies in membership and in achievement. With comparative figures. 8 pages. Jan. 1910.

SIXTH BULLETIN: "The South House of the Pu-yé," by Sylvanus G. Morley; continuing Prof. Hewett's account of the excavations and discoveries at this wonderful buried "city" of prehistoric America. 14 pages, 10 illustrations. March 1, 1910.

SEVENTH BULLETIN: Two great gifts—the Lummis Library and Collections and the Munk Library. 36 pages, 25 illustrations. May 1, 1910.

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Archaeological Institute of America. Southwest Society, Los Angeles
Bulletin

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